

FBI

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PRC OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON WORLD ECONOMY IN BANGKOK

OW191239 Beijing Xinhua in English 0926 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 9 (XINHUA) -- A senior Chinese official declared at an international conference here today that world stability hinges on the improvement in the economies primarily of the developing countries which, if left unchanged, would inevitably lead to strained North-South relations.

Addressing the plenary meeting of the 39th session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), He Ying, advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry and chairman of the Chinese delegation to the session, said that "with the great numbers of developing countries remaining in serious economic difficulties, world stability cannot be secured, and there cannot be any genuine boom of the economies of the developed countries if there is no improvement in the economies of the developing countries."

"If this situation is allowed to continue," he warned, "tension is bound to grow in the North-South relations." He stressed that the developed countries should, sizing up the situation correctly, adopt a wise and far-sighted policy.

He said a number of pressing problems confronting the developing countries, such as international trade, flow of capital, debt payments, food, science and technology for development should be solved by an active and strengthened cooperation of the international community on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Calling on the developed countries to help solve these problems, he said, "the developed countries have the obligation to alleviate the difficulties of the least developed countries." He expressed firm support for the basic view that the solution of pressing problems should be correctly integrated with the long-term goal of the establishment of a new international economic order.

He said China wishes to "join the other developing countries in urging those developed countries that have not fulfilled their obligation to adopt an enlightened policy to provide the Official Development Assistance (O.D.A.) without delay, as required of them under the international development strategy and the substantial new program of action for the 1980's for the least developed countries (SNPA)." He stressed that South-South cooperation "is the source of our strength for establishing a new international economic order, and it represents the orientation of the development of history."

He noted that the existing international economic order is inequitable and irrational and the current international economic problems are not merely cyclical ones but also structural problems, which demand that the international community exert its utmost effort to seek their solution.

He said: "In the face of such a grave situation, there are two alternatives." One is the far-sighted solution proposed by the international community, which finds expression in the series of just and important propositions on the establishment of a new international economic order as adopted by the 6th special session of the U.N. General Assembly, and in the 'International Development Strategy' (IDS) for the 3rd U.N. development decade, calling for the promotion of the economic and social development of the developing countries with a view to reducing significantly the current disparity between the developed and developing countries.

"China resolutely supports and upholds the aforementioned correct propositions," he declared. He said the other alternative finds expression in the position of certain developed countries trying their utmost to maintain the old, irrational international economic order, shifting their economic crisis by a 'beggar-thy-neighbor policy', cutting back on, or even refusing to honor their obligation of, aid to the developing countries under the IDS.

"Facts have proved that this position has not only seriously hampered the revitalization of world economy but is also detrimental to the economic recovery of the developed countries themselves," he pointed out. Citing China's experience in economic and social construction as an example, he said: "The most crucial question confronting us, developing countries, is to develop our economy, consolidate our independence, to bring about a step-by-step improvement in the livelihood of the people. In this regard, matters of utmost importance are: firstly, independence and self-reliance, including collective self-reliance; secondly, economic and technological cooperation with other countries, including South-South cooperation."

He said: "In spite of the fact that China is still a low-income developing country with limited capabilities we will adhere to our consistent policy, with continuing efforts, to further expand economic and technical cooperation with other developing countries so as to promote the common development and progress of the vast numbers of developing countries."

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS OVERSEAS CHINESE STUDENTS

OW212158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met with Overseas Chinese and foreign students of Chinese origin currently studying at the Beijing School of Chinese Language and Culture this afternoon at the CPPCC auditorium, and attended a get-together for the students and well-known figures from various circles in the capital.

Liao Chengzhi warmly greeted the 140 Overseas Chinese students and foreign students of Chinese origin who have arrived from more than 10 countries including Australia, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Sri Lanka and the United States. He briefed the students on the present excellent situation of stability and unity in China.

The get-together was filled with a joyous atmosphere. Zang Kejia, poet, Wu Zuoren, painter; and Yu Yu, calligrapher, demonstrated splash ink painting, calligraphy and composed poetry on the spot. Wu Zang playwright, and Chen Zhaodi, member of the Chinese women's volleyball team, made speeches. Artists of the Dongfang Song and Dance Ensemble and students of the language and culture school performed at the get-together. Lin Xiude, deputy director of the State Council Overseas Chinese Affairs Office; Hong Sisi, vice president of all All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; Tao Dun, vice chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles; and Zhou Erfu, writer, attended today's get-together.

WORLD BANK FINANCES HEILONGJIANG LAND PROJECT

OW211307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 21 (XINHUA) -- The World Bank and the International Development Association [IDA] will provide China with a loan of 35.3 million U.S. dollars and a credit of 45 million dollars respectively to help finance a land reclamation project in northeastern China.

This was disclosed in an announcement by the World Bank here today.

The project, mostly financed by China itself, will be carried out in Heilongjiang Province, the granary of China. "As a result of the project, the annual production of wheat, maize, and soybean will increase by 440,000 tons. The increased production will come from some 200,000 hectares of unused land. Surface drains and access roads will be constructed on 75 farming units which range in size from 1,000 to 10,000 hectares," the World Bank said.

It noted: "Advanced farm machinery, including 500 tractors and 200 self-propelled combines, will be introduced to improve farming techniques. The 271 million dollar project will also support the government's objectives of modernizing farm mechanization by providing farm managers, operators, and technicians."

The announcement added that the World Bank loan is for 20 years, including five years of grace, at an interest rate linked to the cost of bank borrowings. The IDA credit is for 50 years, including 10 years of grace; it carries no interest but has a small annual service charge.

U.S. EXPELS SOVIET DIPLOMATS FOR ESPIONAGE

OW220822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Two Soviet diplomats have been ordered to leave the United States for activities "incompatible with their status in the U.S.," the U.S. State Department announced today. The State Department said that Yevgeniy Barmyantsev, an assistant military attache of the Soviet Embassy, was declared persona non grata two days ago and Aleksandr Mikheyev, temporarily assigned to the Soviet mission to the United Nations, was ordered yesterday to leave the country.

According to FBI Director William Webster, Barmyantsev, lieutenant colonel in the Soviet Army, was picked up by the FBI while retrieving eight rolls of film of classified documents in a rural area near Washington, D.C., last Saturday. Mikheyev tried to obtain a highly classified document on Soviet-U.S. relations from an aide of Congress-woman Olympia Snowe. The FBI director said that a Soviet KGB officer, Oleg Konstantinov, assigned as an attache to the Soviet U.N. mission, was caught on April 2 by the FBI when he tried to get information on U.S. aerospace technology. He had already left the country. It was reported that an American diplomat, Richard Osborne, had been expelled from the Soviet Union earlier this year.

U.S. CONGRESS URGED TO SUPPORT MX MISSILE PLAN

OW211249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 20 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz urged Congress today to back a new plan for the deployment of 100 MX missiles in hardened existing silos. Appearing at a hearing on the MX missile of the Senate Armed Services Committee, they insisted that the deployment of the MX could maintain "strategic balance" with the Soviet Union, enhance U.S. capacity to "deter" Soviet nuclear attack and help advance strategic arms control and reduction.

Shultz said the strategic balance "shapes, to an important degree, the global environment in which the United States pursues its foreign policy objectives."

Weinberger said that "at the heart of the current U.S.-Soviet strategic force imbalance is the Soviet monopoly of prompt hard target kill capability." "This development is too dangerous to be allowed to continue unchallenged." By deploying the MX, he argued, the United States will "quickly provide the ICBM force with the retaliatory hard target capability necessary to maintain deterrence" and to restore a strategic balance with the Soviet Union.

REAGAN, EEC LEADER MEET, PREPARE FOR U.S. SUMMIT

OW220844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 21 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Reagan met here today with Gaston Thorn, president of the commission of the European Economic Community, in preparation for the seven industrial nations' summit meeting to be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, in late May.

President Reagan said after today's meeting that the United States hopes the annual summit meeting will create a basis "for sustainable, non-inflationary growth in world economy and strengthen the international trading and financial systems and the links between them."

Reagan said he and Gaston Thorn agreed that the U.S. government and the commission must make urgent efforts to find solutions to the differences they have on international trade issues. "We are both committed to avoiding any slide into protectionism," he added.

Gaston Thorn said to reporters that the European Economic Community will cooperate in order to make the Williamsburg summit meeting a success.

The United States and its Western allies have been holding a series of negotiations for the Williamsburg summit meeting. They attempt to patch up a number of serious differences that have deeply divided them over the past 12 months or so.

The main disagreements center on U.S. opposition to Western Europe's trade ties with the Soviet Union, the trade dispute among the industrial countries, monetary policies, and the question of how best to get the Western economy growing again and avoid a looming international debt crisis.

Observers noted that Washington and Europe continue to hold very different points of view on many of the issues.

USSR TERMED 'BACKSTAGE BOSS' OF SRV AGGRESSION

OW220249 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Union Steps Up Its Support for Vietnam's Aggression and Expansion"]

[Text] Vietnamese regional hegemonism pursues its policy of aggression and expansion with Soviet support. In other words, Vietnam dares to do evil in Southeast Asia entirely because it has the Soviet Union to back it up. This has been borne out by a host of facts. This backstage boss, the Soviet Union, has repeatedly stated its views recently, adding further proofs to the above conclusion. There is no harm in citing a few examples.

Recently, while Vietnam was mounting a new offensive in Kampuchea, even invading Thailand and repeatedly carrying out military provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and concurrently foreign minister, met with the ambassadors of Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh puppet regime to the Soviet Union to express Soviet support for Vietnam.

PRAVDA, NOVOYE VREMYA and other Soviet newspapers and periodicals have done their best to speak in defense of Vietnam's new military adventure and have brazenly attacked Thailand for being responsible for the tense situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa went even further by threatening the ASEAN countries with intervention and subversion during his recent visit to Singapore. He said that unless ASEAN stops opposing the policy Vietnam pursues in Southeast Asia, Vietnam will retaliate against the ASEAN countries. This was to tell ASEAN: If you don't heed my words, I will have Vietnam fix you up. Here the Soviet Union put on the airs of a despot permitting his lackey to bully others around.

Why has the Soviet Union repeatedly expressed its full support for Vietnam and kept threatening ASEAN recently? As everyone knows, the Soviet Union, with its ambition to dominate the world, is attempting to use Vietnam and Indochina as advance bases to carry out its strategy of driving south. However, Vietnam's present act of aggression in Kampuchea is met with increasingly strong opposition by the international community, particularly the ASEAN countries, and the Vietnamese aggressor troops are finding themselves in an increasingly difficult position in the face of the Kampuchean people's resistance.

In view of the situation, the Soviet Union has stepped up its support for Vietnam to expand the war of aggression. Shortly before Vietnam launched the present military adventure, the Soviet Union had again shipped a large quantity of weapons and equipment to Vietnam. At the same time, the Soviet Union came out into the open itself and threatened the ASEAN countries, attempting to compel the ASEAN countries by force and threat to accept Vietnam's conditions and hold talks to bring about the so-called dialogue between blocs leading to recognition of Vietnam's illegal occupation of Kampuchea.

Obviously, if this Soviet attempt succeeded, they would then be able to go all out in Southeast Asia to create a second and a third Kampuchea. However, the Soviet and Vietnamese scheme has not succeeded. Vietnam's savage invasion has been resolutely repulsed by Thailand. The other ASEAN countries have expressed all-out support for Thailand's just action. At the same time, the Soviet threat to the ASEAN countries has only aroused unified denunciations by the ASEAN countries.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir pointed out that the recent threatening statements of the Soviet Union are in fact an open admission that it harbors wild ambitions toward Southeast Asia and is attempting to subvert the five ASEAN countries. Public opinion in the ASEAN countries holds that the strategic collaboration between the Soviet Union and Vietnam not only constitutes a real threat to this region but is fraught with greater dangers, and that it is imperative to maintain sharp vigilance.

It seems that even the personal appearance on the scene of the Soviet Union, the backstage boss, is of no help to Vietnam. In the world today, the superpowers' hegemonist threats and bluffs can no longer frighten anyone.

SOVIET ARMY PAPER ATTACKS FRENCH DEFENSE STANCE

OW191421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1408 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Army newspaper RED STAR today accused French leaders including President Francois Mitterrand of "stubbornly displaying a loyalty towards the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)."

The paper claimed that French military and government leaders went further than almost all other NATO European member countries in talking of "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military superiority."

France, it asserted, obviously has all its nuclear war-heads targeted at the Soviet Union and its allies and has completed a neutron bomb test, aiming to become a leading member in this new area of the arms race.

The paper also accused France of supporting NATO's deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe and its opposition to including French missiles in the Geneva Soviet-U.S. arms reduction talks.

Observers here say Soviet news media have recently continuously charged France for expelling 47 Soviets for spying. This is one of the indications showing that Soviet-French contradictions are deepening.

USSR ANNOUNCES 1ST QUARTER ECONOMIC RESULTS

OW210738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, Apr 20 (XINHUA) -- Labor productivity in the Soviet Union went up 3.9 percent in industry, 5.1 percent in railway transport and 4.2 percent in construction during the first quarter of this year in comparison with the same period of last year.

This was announced in a communique issued at the end of a meeting of the Council of Ministers which considered the results of the implementation of the state economic and social development plan and the state budget of the USSR for the first quarter of 1983.

During this period, the marketing of products was fulfilled 102 percent in industry, said a TASS report.

An increment in industrial output was 4.7 percent as compared with the corresponding period of 1982. Freight turnover of railway transport grew 5.4 percent, and the commissioning of fixed assets eight percent. In agriculture, the purchase of cattle and poultry grew six percent, milk 14 percent and eggs four percent.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers pointed out that the planned targets for the output of a number of important industrial products were not attained. They include synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and filaments, turbines, electric motors, workable wood, pulp, woolen and silk fabrics, leather footwear and other products.

USSR DRAFT LAW ON LABOR COLLECTIVE MADE PUBLIC

OW210801 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- Labor collectives' principal privileges and obligations have been prescribed in the draft of "The USSR Law on Labor Collectives, Enhancing Their Role in Administering Enterprises and Government Institutions," which was recently published by newspapers here.

The draft says that the combination of the system of one-man leadership and the working masses' broad involvement in management is the principle governing a labor collective's participation in management.

A labor collective's privileges prescribed in the draft include:

- Participation in formulating and examining its unit's economic and social development plans, adopting social measures to reward outstanding workers and punish discipline violators, presenting proposals for improving payment for labor to ensure that each person's pay is commensurate with his service, and strengthening the link between pay and the final results of collective work;

- Presenting opinions regarding the appointment of leaders in its unit;

- Discussing and approving the budget for economic incentives and supervising its implementation, so that such funds cannot be written off without the labor collective's concurrence;

- Making sure that housing built with the unit's funds will not be transferred to another unit or used for other purposes without the labor collective's concurrence; and so forth.

According to this draft, a labor collective's obligations are: to ensure that plans are fulfilled, disciplinary regulations for work are obeyed, economic accounting is enforced, material resources are used rationally, scientific and technological accomplishments are applied in production, and so forth.

The draft was presented to the Supreme Soviet by the USSR Council of Ministers and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions for publication and discussion by the Soviet people.

Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated not long ago that bureaucracy was repressing the masses' incentives, and that new ways and means must be explored to promote democracy and expand the workers' privileges in production and in society as a whole. It seems that the formulation of this draft is a measure intended to solve this problem.

ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

Meets Malcolm Fraser

OW201116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Sydney, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser here this afternoon.

The meeting at Premier Zhao's hotel suite was like one between old friends. Fraser visited China twice, in 1976 and 1982, as Australian prime minister.

Premier Zhao invited Fraser to pay another visit to China at a time to his convenience.

More on 19 Apr Press Conference

OW220625 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is visiting Australia, held a press conference in Canberra on the afternoon of 19 April to brief newsmen on the results of his current visit and to answer their questions. Premier Zhao Ziyang said: Over the past 2 days I have held warm and friendly talks with Prime Minister Hawke to exchange views on matters of mutual concern. The two sides held identical or similar views on many international issues.

He said that Kampuchea was one of the important issues discussed. He continued: Both of us held that the military occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam constituted a grave threat to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. We also held that the Kampuchean problem will eventually have to end in a political settlement, which will be possible only when the Vietnamese occupation forces have withdrawn from Kampuchea. We both hoped that Kampuchea will become an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned state.

Answering questions on China's view regarding the Australian Labor Party government's consideration of giving aid to Vietnam, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: Prime Minister Hawke and the Australian Government have shown that they have been very cautious on this issue. He continued: We held that if aid was given to Vietnam before it completely withdrew its troops from Kampuchea, this would strengthen its aggressive nature and aggressive forces, prolong an unjust war and cause disasters to the Vietnamese people. We do not want to see this.

Answering questions on Sino-Soviet and Sino-U.S. relations, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed: The development of our relations with any other nation should not result in damaging the national dignity of China or jeopardizing China's sovereignty.

Answering questions on the conflict in the Sino-Vietnamese border region 2 days ago, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: This was the result of repeated Vietnamese provocations along the boundary. The development of the situation will depend on Vietnam's actions. If Vietnam ceases its provocations, China will stop its counterattack.

Speaks at Luncheon in Sydney

OW210531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Sydney, 20 Apr (XINHUA) -- The current situation in China is good and will become better and better in the future, Premier Zhao Ziyang said at today's luncheon hosted by the Overseas Chinese in Sydney. Premier Zhao expressed hope that the Overseas Chinese will return to China to take a look at the changes that have occurred in their native places. He also wishes that they would offer valuable suggestions on China's construction and other matters.

Premier Zhao arrived in Sydney from Canberra by plane this morning. When he came to the 100-meter-long Dixon Street, Chinatown, for a luncheon, the entire street was filled with a festive atmosphere. He was welcomed by a thousand enthusiastic people along both sides of the street, who were waving the national flags of China and Australia. On the Chinese-style archways across the street hung two big banners, reading "Warmly Welcome Premier Zhao Ziyang's Visit."

Today's luncheon was jointly given by 17 Overseas Chinese organizations in Sydney. Premier Zhao told the 400 representatives of Overseas Chinese at the luncheon that he was happy to meet them tens of thousands of miles away from home. He said: "Politically, our nation is now in the historical period of stability and unity. Our economy has embarked on the path of steady growth and all the people of the nation are striving to accomplish the Sixth 5-Year Plan with full confidence."

He continued: China is now beginning to map out the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In the 1980's China's economy will maintain steady growth and provide the necessary conditions for vigorous development in the 1990's.

Premier Zhao added: "Of course there are various difficulties lying in the way of our progress. However, difficulties surely can be overcome as long as we work together with one heart and one mind."

Premier Zhao also expressed hope that the Overseas Chinese will make fresh contributions to strengthening the friendly cooperation between China and Australia.

In his welcoming speech, Professor Zhan Yaozeng, representative of the Sydney Overseas Chinese Committee for Welcoming Premier Zhao Ziyang and director of the biology department of Sydney University, said that Premier Zhao's visit marks a new milestone in Sino-Australian relations. He expressed the hope that China will accomplish the four modernizations and will make great contributions to world peace and human progress.

Attending today's luncheon were Premier Zhao's entourage, including Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Hurford, minister for housing and construction and minister-in-attendance, also attended the luncheon.

Honored at Dinner 20 Apr

OW202036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Sydney, April 20 (XINHUA) -- State Premier of New South Wales Neville K. Wran hosted a dinner here this evening in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Speaking on the occasion, N.K. Wran said that although it was only ten years old, the relationship between Australia and China was now very mature and firm. He said Premier Zhao's visit "is testimony to the great importance which the Government of the People's Republic of China places upon the relations between our two governments and our two people." "That sense of importance," he added, "is fully reciprocated by the Government and people of Australia." "New South Wales and China's Guangdong Province have established friendly ties and carried out wide ranging exchanges in trade, culture, technology and other fields. New South Wales and Sydney have played a positive role in developing amicable relations between China and Australia," he said.

The Chinese premier also expressed the belief that economic and technical exchanges between China and New South Wales will grow in strength and expand steadily.

More than one hundred guests including nine state ministers were present.

Zhao came here from Canberra, the capital of Australia, this morning to visit New South Wales, a state with the longest history and largest population in the Commonwealth of Australia. The state, advanced in agriculture and animal husbandry, mining and manufacturing industries and commerce, occupies an important place in Australia's economy.

The Chinese premier is scheduled to leave here for Queensland tomorrow to continue his one-week tour of Australia.

Meets Queensland Premier

OW211457 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Brisbane, Australia, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party, now on their fifth day of an official goodwill visit to Australia, arrived here today to begin their visit to the country's "sun-shine state" Queensland. The Chinese premier was greeted at the airport by Queensland State Premier Johannes Bjelke-Petersen and Vice-Premier and Treasurer L.R. Edwards.

Queensland is Australia's second largest state in size, rich in mineral resources, and a big producer of sugar, grains and livestock.

Accompanied by Federal Minister-in-Attendance John Hurford, the Chinese premier this morning visited the "beef city", 100 kilometers east of Brisbane, where he was welcomed by Queensland Minister for Mines and Energy I.J. Gibbs. The general manager guided the Chinese guests on a tour of the enterprise.

They looked round the farm area, observed the harvesting, processing and storing of fodder crops, watched silage and silage discharge, studied irrigation and foodstuff milling systems, and viewed the cattle induction center in operation.

After having lunch in the farm staff's canteen, the Chinese guests proceeded to the "Argyle" property, a stud farm, where Premier Zhao viewed a parade of stud cattle exhibited by various breeders. Within a compound cordoned off by a strip of colored bunting, farmers presented their best species, including highly productive beef or dairy cattle, adaptable to various kinds of climate and drought resistant cattle breeds. Premier Zhao is scheduled to see the sugarcane industry and a coal mine tomorrow.

Feted in Brisbane 21 Apr

OW211932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Brisbane, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that he had been "deeply impressed" by the hospitality of the Australian people, the country's abundance of resources and advance in industry and agriculture.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honor tonight by State Premier of Queensland J. Bjelke-Peterson, he said, "I believe that with the further development of the Sino-Australian relations, trade and economic cooperation between China and Queensland will expand steadily." He said that friendly contacts between China and the State of Queensland, the second largest in Australia, have never been suspended since the establishment of Sino-Australian diplomatic relations. Premier Zhao invited Bjelke-Peterson to visit China. The latter thanked Zhao for the invitation.

Bjelke-Peterson announced that the Queensland Youth Orchestra, which performed for the guests of honor during the dinner, had accepted Premier Zhao's invitation to visit China.

Attending the dinner tonight were seven state ministers, speaker of the legislative assembly, the state opposition leader and Australian Federal Minister J. Hurford who is accompanying Premier Zhao on the visit.

SIHANOUK TO VISIT LIBERATED AREAS OF KAMPUCHEA

OW220812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Sandech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, will shortly make an inspection tour of the liberated areas in his country, Radio Democratic Kampuchea announced today.

Sihanouk told his plan to Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, in a cable yesterday. He said in the cable: "I am very pleased and feel grateful to accept the invitation extended by our compatriots to me to revisit to liberated area areas." He said the date for his visit will be decided upon in consultation with the vice-president.

DK'S SON SANN CONDEMNS SRV'S 'SAVAGE' MASSACRE

OW190140 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] United Nations, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, has lodged a strong protest against Vietnam's "savage and naked" massacre of the Kampuchean civilians. The protest was contained in messages addressed to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on April 6 and April 9.

The message on April 6 denounced "the increasing savage and naked crimes against humanity" perpetrated by the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea. It said, the Kampuchean villages at Sokh Sann in southwestern Kampuchea were attacked and destroyed by the Vietnamese aggressors in March 1982 with chemical products, poisonous gas and artillery barrages, leaving 8,000 civilians homeless.

On January 31, 1983, the Vietnamese forces shelled, attacked and obliterated the Kampuchean civilian population center at Nong Chan in western Kampuchea with artilleries, tanks and armored vehicles, leaving more than 50,000 people dead, wounded or homeless, it continued.

It added, since March 28, the Vietnamese forces had destroyed civilian population centers at Phnom Chat, Chamkar Kor, Prey Moan and Sihanoukborey in O Smach with 105 and 135mm artilleries and Soviet-built T54 and T55 tanks, causing heavy losses of lives and driving thousands of people homeless. It warned that 90,000 civilians living at Rithisen, known as Nong Samet, and at Sroch Srang, known as Ban Sangnae, were also facing an imminent attack from the Vietnamese forces.

The message on April 9 exposed a most abhorrent massacre of the Kampuchean people by the Vietnamese forces.

It said, on April 4, 1983, the Vietnamese troops, after seizing a civilian encampment at Sihanoukborey in O Smach, herded hundreds of men, women and children into ditches and executed them in cold blood with hand grenades and bayonets.

Son Sann urged the U.N. secretary-general to dispatch a U.N. commission of inquiry to the field to investigate the recent massacre of the Kampuchean civilians by the Vietnamese occupation forces. He also called on all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries to intervene immediately to put an end to the genocide of the Kampuchean people by the Vietnamese occupiers.

Stresses Independent, Neutral DK

OW211238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Son Sann of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea today stressed the building of an independent and neutral Kampuchea. Speaking at a press conference here, he vehemently denounced the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam and the drafting of a law to "Vietnamize" Kampuchea by the Hanoi authorities and the Heng Samrin regime.

"We will liberate our country," and Kampuchea "will become an independent and neutral country menacing nobody," he said. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese have settled in Kampuchea, and millions more are coming soon, he said. He took exception to France's material aid to Vietnam. "France has sufficient prestige for maintaining its relations with Vietnam without placing a premium on an aggressor government," he said. But the aid "has not yielded the anticipated results, for France cannot free Vietnam from the Soviet tutelage by offering 30 million U.S. dollars," he added.

DK APPEALS FOR END TO FOREIGN OCCUPATION

OW211426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchea appealed here today to the world community to take urgent measures to put an end to hegemony, expansion, aggression and foreign occupation in Southeast Asia so as to achieve peace, security, stability and prosperity in the region. The call was made at the plenary session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) by Boun Say, member of the Coordination Committee for Finance and Economy of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and leader of the D.K. delegation to the 39th session of ESCAP, which opened here on April 19. This is the first time that the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government has been represented at an ESCAP annual meeting.

He noted, peace, stability, security and prosperity in the region is "still far from being real facts," as a result of the volatile situation triggered off by the war of aggression against Kampuchea by Vietnam. He said: "Nobody can remain unmoved by the tragedy of the Lao and Kampuchean people whose civilization can be traced back 2,000 years." In the past five years, he went on to say, "in order to fulfil the regional expansionism, Vietnam, under the camouflage of so-called special cooperation and special friendship, has been trampling all the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international laws and conventions which govern the relations between peoples and states. The so-called treaty of bilateral relations between Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime is only aimed at camouflaging the great shame of this century and humanity-- the colonization of Kampuchea by Vietnam."

Boun Say strongly condemned the Vietnamese onslaught on the Kampuchean civilians in Nong Chan, Phnom Chat and Sihanouk Bore which constitutes "a dangerous stepping-up" in the attack on peace, security and stability in the region. He expressed gratitude to the Government of Thailand for its hospitality to the Kampuchean people.

While determined to fight through to the end in defending themselves against the Vietnamese, he said, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will spare no efforts in seeking a political solution of the Kampuchean problem and in contributing to the implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea.

Boun Say, in conclusion, lodged a protest with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Mongolia against their plot to insert the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh into the present session.

HE YING MEETS THAI FOREIGN MINISTER IN BANGKOK

OW191412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 19 (XINHUA) -- He Ying, adviser of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, met and had talks with Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila here this morning.

He Ying is leading a Chinese delegation to attend the 39th session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok.

The two strongly condemned Vietnam for its killing of Kampucheans and the Vietnamese intrusion into Thailand's territory which is an attack on its sovereignty. On behalf of the Chinese Government, He Ying reiterated China's support to the Thai Government's stand to repel Vietnamese intrusions. Chinese ambassador to Thailand Shen Ping was at the meeting.

THAI MILITARY SPOKESMEN ON SRV REINFORCEMENTS

OW211626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Thai senior military spokesman Lt General Wibun Raosathian today said that fresh Vietnamese reinforcements had been sent to the Thai-Kampuchean border which shows the Vietnamese claim of "partial troop withdrawal" is only a plot.

Speaking at a press conference here this morning, Wilbun, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, said Vietnamese troops had sent two regiments and four battalions of some 5,000 fresh reinforcements to the border area opposite Thailand's Ta Phraya District, Prachinburi Province, from Kampuchea's Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces on April 2 to 8. These Vietnamese reinforcements were equipped with tanks and artillery.

The Thai military spokesman pointed out that the dispatch of Vietnamese reinforcements probably had two objectives: to prepare for attacks at the end of the present dry season on two Kampuchean refugee camps -- Ban Sa-Ngae and Nong Samet where some 100,000 people had taken refuge -- and to strengthen the Vietnamese defense line before the coming in of the next monsoon season.

Commenting on the recent Vietnamese announcement of partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, Wilbun said this kind of troop withdrawal would only mean troop rotation or substitution of the wounded with fresh troops.

Thai Air Force representative Colonel Witvat told reporters at the press conference that Thai Air Force fighter bombers took action on April 4 and 6 in support of the ground forces to repel Vietnamese troops' intrusion, inflicting heavy casualties on the Vietnamese. Recently, he said, two Vietnamese planes made appearances on two days over Thailand's eastern border airspace but turned back when Thai Air Force interceptors took after them.

Army representative in Chantaburi and Trat Provinces Colonel Manat announced at the press conference that in opposition to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, seven Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers crossed the border to defect to the Thai forces yesterday.

FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISITS PHILIPPINES

OW212238 Hong Kong AFP in English 1946 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Manila, April 21 (AFP) -- China's progress towards the establishment of an independent state auditing body is well underway and will be strengthened with the training in the Philippines of 18 auditors, Finance Ministry Deputy Department Director Zhang Yansheng said here today. He told journalists that before the new constitutional provision for an independent audit body, the only internal auditing was practiced through a department under the ministry.

He said China had sent study groups to the Soviet Union, Japan, the United States, Canada, Austria and the Philippines earlier to study their independent auditing systems. They later decided to send their auditors for training in the Philippines, the only developing country they had consulted and observed. Training of the 18 auditors begins in May and several study teams will observe in the province. It was expected that more of their auditors would train in the Philippines, he said.

Their desire to learn also induced them to join the 135-member-country and 30-year-old International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), he said.

"We wanted to improve China's auditing practices by incorporating relevant features of other audit systems during our process of establishing our own independent audit system," Mr Zhang added.

U.S., PHILIPPINES HOLD JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE

OW182241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Manila, April 18 (XINHUA) -- A large-scale military exercise will be held jointly by the Philippines and the United States in central Luzon, the Philippines, PNA reported this evening.

According to an announcement by Colonel C. Abadia, deputy commander for the Philippine contingent, the exercise, code-named "Balikatan-Tangent Flash 83", will be one of the largest exercises in scale ever held in the country in recent years.

Approximately 450 staff officers and support personnel plus a 700-man infantry battalion and a 1,050-man Marine battalion from the United States are scheduled to participate in the exercise. About the same number of troops plus a military police composite battalion of the Philippine Armed Forces have been readied for the exercise.

A task force from the U.S. Seventh Fleet, composed of a destroyer, an aircraft carrier and gunboats, is expected to join a Navy contingent of the Philippines in a naval maneuver exercise. The exercise, Abadia said, will put to a test the Philippine and U.S. military staffs in combined exercise and enhance both nations' coordination efforts.

MALAYSIA'S AHMAD SHAH RECEIVES PRC ENVOY 15 APR

OW160017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Hong Kong, April 15 (XINHUA) -- The Yang Dipertuan Agong (supreme head of state) of Malaysia Ahmad Shah said Friday that his country appreciates very much China's support for the initiative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia, according to a report of NANYANG SIANG PAU.

Receiving the credentials of the Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Chen Kang, Ahmad Shah said, "Our continued search for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchea question is closely linked with our aspirations to realize the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

"China's support and understanding of our efforts in this direction will greatly contribute to bringing about peace and stability in Southeast Asia," he added.

On the development of bilateral relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and China, he said that the trade volume between the two countries reached 834.7 million ringgitt (356.6 million U.S. dollars). Top leaders of the two countries have repeatedly exchanged visits. All this has extended and deepened the bilateral relations. He expressed the hope that "every effort will be made to resolve outstanding issues and consolidate mutual friendship, cooperation and understanding in the spirit of peaceful coexistence."

PRC ENVOY TO WESTERN SAMOA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW191359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1339 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- New Chinese Ambassador Gu Ji yesterday presented credentials to Tanumafili Malietoa II, head of state of Western Samoa, in Apia, capital of the country.

During their conversation, Tanumafili Malietoa spoke highly of the relations between Western Samoa and China and thanked the Chinese Government for its assistance in building a gymnasium and sports complex which would make it possible for the country to become the venue of the coming South Pacific games.

The Chinese ambassador wished that the friendly relations between the two countries would develop.

In the afternoon, Gu Ji paid courtesy calls to Prime Minister Tofilau Eti Alesana and Foreign Minister Laufo Meti.

Gu Ji arrived in Apia on April 14.

COVERAGE OF CHEN MUHUA'S VISIT TO BELGIUM

Brussels Arrival

OW191435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua arrived here today at the start of a goodwill visit to Belgium and the European Economic Community (EEC) Commission.

Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens received the Chinese minister shortly after her arrival and told her that he was satisfied over the rapid increase in trade between the two countries and the development of friendly relations in other fields.

Chen Muhua expressed her hope that the trade ties between China and Belgium, one of China's major European trade partners, will be further strengthened.

After the meeting, Chen Muhua held talks with Belgian Vice Prime Minister and Finance Minister Willy de Clercq on economic matters.

The Belgian minister said at a dinner held after the talks that China and Belgium share "similar or convergent views" on many important international problems. He said that the talks indicated the two countries have good relations of cooperation in the economic, trade and scientific and technological fields.

Chen Muhua said that in building their respective countries, China and Belgium both have their strong and weak points. "There is the need as well as the possibility to complement and support each other," she noted. She said there is a bright perspective in further developing the two countries' economic cooperation.

Meets Gaston Thorn, King

OW200930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels, April 19 (XINHUA) -- European Economic Community [EEC] Commission President Gaston Thorn said today that EEC's relations with China established on the basis of mutual respect is beneficial to the stability in the world.

Meeting with visiting Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, Gaston said the EEC attaches special importance to its relations with China and he is pleased with the development of such relations.

He expressed the hope that the two sides could make a long-term arrangement for their trade in farm produce and diversify such trade.

Chen Muhua said that China, which is striving for modernization, hopes to promote trade with the EEC. She expected a brighter prospect for trade between the two sides this year following a decline in the past few years.

After the meeting, Chen Muhua had talks with EEC Commission Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp on trade issues and regular high-level meeting between the EEC and China.

Later, Poul Moeller, vice-president of the European Parliament, gave a reception in honor of Chen Muhua and exchanged views with the Chinese state councillor on bilateral relations.

King of the Belgians Baudouin received Chen Muhua this morning. He expressed the belief that Chen's visit will strengthen the ties of friendship between Belgium and China.

Chen Muhua also met Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans today to discuss issues of mutual interest.

Hosts Farewell Dinner

OW210916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua today described her talks with Belgian leaders as "fruitful".

Speaking at a farewell dinner she gave this evening, Chen Muhua said: "Belgium and other west European countries are most important partners of China in economic and commercial relations." She said China was looking forward to bigger achievements in its trade and economic cooperation with Belgium.

Willy de Clercq, Belgian vice prime minister and minister of finance, said in his address that Chen Muhua's visit has strengthened the ties of friendship and promoted economic cooperation between the two countries.

Earlier in the day, the Chinese trade minister toured Antwerp and visited the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company and attended a reception held by the Belgium-China Economic Commission.

WANG BINGNAN LEAVES BEIJING FOR PARIS 21 APR

OW210934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and his party left here today for Paris to attend the international conference in support of the struggle for the Namibian people for independence and the workshop for non-governmental organizations concerned with the question of Namibia.

Wang Bingnan will attend the conference as the chief representative of China at the invitation of Brajesh C. Mishra, secretary-general of the conference sponsored by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

FRANCE'S MARCHAIS ADDRESSES PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OW211347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, has told the 150-member party Central Committee that to raise the party's influence is "one of the decisive conditions for the advance of the French and France." In his report at the two-day plenary session of the party Central Committee which ended yesterday, Marchais said the French Communist Party has decided to intensify "the struggle for peace and disarmament.: "1983 should not be a year of missiles," he added.

Referring to the domestic economic recession, Marchais said certain necessary measures must be taken, such as reduction of unemployment and inflation, readjustment of foreign trade and raising of the competitiveness of French goods.

He urged the French workers to be more militant in defence of their interests in face of the current economic crisis.

The plenum reiterated the party's 1981 political line on its participation in the government and approved Marchais's report.

FRENCH CABINET APPROVES 1984-88 DEFENSE BUDGET

OW211425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, April 20 (XINHUA) -- The French Government today adopted a bill for the 1984-1988 military program emphasizing nuclear weapons and reducing the Army. According to government spokesman Max Gallo, the five-year defense budget of 830 billion francs (115 billion dollars) provides for a sixth nuclear submarine to be commissioned in 1985 and a seventh to be built starting in 1988. A nuclear aircraft carrier will also be constructed and three more nuclear submarines will be ordered.

Under the program, conventional armed forces will be reduced and the Army will be built into "action and rapid-assistance forces" equipped with helicopters, anti-tank teams and armored vehicles.

The military program bill will be submitted to the National Assembly now in spring session.

Max Gallo said that the bill showed France's determination to "maintain and develop its defense capacities" in the context of both its alliances and its "absolute autonomy of decision."

RENMIN RIBAO ON WEST EUROPEAN SOCIALIST PARTIES

HK210357 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Zhang Gihua: "The Socialist Parties in Southern Europe"]

[Text] In recent years, in Western Europe, some governments of socialist parties have stepped down from the political stage because they suffered repeated setbacks in elections, while in some south European countries, some socialist parties have ascended the political stage and taken the helm of state after victories in elections. The French Socialist Party, the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party have come to the helm of the state by winning an absolute majority of seats at elections. The Portuguese Socialist Party will exert its whole strength at the election to be held by the end of this month and it seems that it can succeed in staging a comeback. In the political arena of Italy, the Italian Socialist Party is increasingly unrivalled in the contention for the office of the prime minister. Of the 28 socialist parties in West European countries, 11 of them, including 4 socialist parties in the littoral countries of the Mediterranean, have taken the helm of state and are participating in government. Some people even think that this signifies an "expansion" of the influence of socialist parties in southern Europe.

At present, there is a turbulent political scene in Western Europe and the majority of socialist parties of West European countries are experiencing a "depression." An exactly opposite situation has emerged in southern Europe. Why is this?

The socialist parties of southern Europe ascended the political stage at a time of widespread economic crisis. Some south European countries suffered greatly from this worldwide economic depression. In these countries there generally existed problems of economic stagnation, unemployment, inflation and heavy debts. The masses of voters were dissatisfied with and disappointed by the conservative parties in power, and they placed hopes on the reforms launched by the socialist parties.

From a historical point of view, socialist democratic thinking in Europe has a comprehensive social basis. In the postwar period, countries such as Greece, Spain and Portugal were under military-dictatorial rule for a long time. Left-wing groups were illegal and conducted their activities in secret. With the advent of the 1970's, dictatorial rule in these countries was thrown out and the socialist parties rebuilt themselves and grew fat. They possessed certain qualities distinguishing them from the dictatorial regimes of the past. The voters found that such qualities were something new. Consequently, they won the support of the voters and beat their opponents at elections. The Portuguese Socialist Party was rebuilt in 1972. After the Fascist rule, which had existed in Portugal for more than 40 years, came to an end in 1976, the socialists became the party in power. The situations of the socialist parties of Spain and Greece were more or less the same as that of the Socialist Party of Portugal except that they came to power several years later.

Since an early date, certain changes in the social structure of the West European countries have taken place. With the development of production, science and technology, the number of people engaged in scientific research in all different fields, clerks of enterprises, professionals and owners of small and medium-sized enterprises has increased sharply. According to statistics, together with the traditional middle and petite bourgeoisie, they make up almost a third of the number of working people. This so-called middle class differs from the capitalists outlook and also from the masses of workers and peasants. They are dissatisfied with the actual conditions and they ask for reforms. However, they are afraid of violent changes and worry that their personal interests may be infringed upon. People think that socialist democratic thinking is most likely to develop among the middle classes. As soon as the changes in social structure took place, the socialist parties of the south European countries emerged as the times required. They have become the political representatives of the middle class. At elections, the will of the middle forces can always play a decisive role.

In fact, since the socialist parties of southern Europe participate in government, their leaders do not completely adhere to the principle of socialist democracy in their thinking. At first, almost all the programs of the socialist parties subscribed to nationalization. However, after coming to power, they have adopted a "flexible and practical" approach in handling this issue in order not to upset social production and encroach on the interests of the capitalists. In this way, social unrest can be avoided. At the same time, the socialist parties pay close attention to developing small and medium-sized private enterprises, vigorously pursue welfare policies and increase the amount of old-age pensions and the wages of the low paid workers. Some socialist parties have suffered setbacks after they have come to power. They have no choice but to take the road back. That the socialist parties revise and readjust their own programs is an important factor which enables them to come to power.

In view of the present crisis-ridden situation, it seems that the socialist parties of southern Europe have little chance to make their policies successful. They have themselves frankly admitted that they have not found the medicine to heal economic wounds. The fact that the socialist parties of southern Europe have come to power does not imply "a turn to the left in Europe," but merely the struggle between the alternate replacement of the political parties inside these countries and their conservative and reformist policies. Thus, what the governments of the socialist parties of southern Europe face cannot be but a turbulent situation.

Concerning international affairs, although the socialist parties of southern Europe continue to favor military, political and economic ties with NATO and the European Community, all of them profess adherence to an "independent" line of diplomacy. The government of the French Socialist Party continues to stay aloof from military integration with NATO. Sometimes, it even resists the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. At the negotiations on the military bases between the United States and Spain and Greece, there have been conflicts. Spain and Greece repeatedly question the need to participate in the military integration of NATO. Under the influence of the Socialist International, the socialist parties hold divergent views on the deployment of medium-range guided missiles in Europe. Since the United States and the Soviet Union are intensifying their scramble for Europe and because of the intimate relations which exist between the United States and the southern European countries, it seems that it is not practical for them to follow an entirely "independent" line of diplomacy for the time being. However, the socialist parties have begun to depart from the pro-West diplomatic track. This will to a certain extent affect the Western alliance and the relations between East and West.

AFP: PRC TO SEEK CLOSER TIES TO EASTERN EUROPE

OW211922 Hong Kong AFP in English 1846 GMT 21 Apr 83

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (AFP) -- China, for the first time in nearly 20 years, is launching a diplomatic campaign directed at five of Moscow's allies in Eastern Europe. Next month, a diplomatic source said here today, Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who handles East European and Soviet questions will visit Hungary, Poland, and East Germany. Another Foreign Ministry official, probably the head of the Soviet and East European bureau, Ma Xusheng, will visit Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

The fact that a lower-level official will be going to the two European countries considered most loyal to Moscow is interpreted by some diplomats here as indicating Beijing's displeasure over the reticence Prague has so far displayed in the face of Chinese offers of cooperation in all areas. Relations between Beijing and Sofia, meanwhile, are apparently symbolised by the stagnation of Sino-Bulgarian trade forecast for this year. All of China's other socialist trading partners have recently concluded trade-boosting agreements with Beijing.

The decision to launch the diplomatic campaign has been described by one diplomat here as the logical outcome of China's resumed contacts with the Soviet Union. Mr Qian headed the Chinese delegation at consultations in Beijing last October and Moscow last March to normalise relations between the two countries.

Before going to Hungary, Poland, and East Germany, the diplomatic source said, Mr Qian will accompany party Secretary Hu Yaobang on Mr Hu's official visits, beginning May 5, to Romania and Yugoslavia. It will be Mr Hu's first trip to Europe in more than 20 years.

Hungary, the first stop on Mr Qian's mission, is the East European country that has maintained best relations with China. The Chinese have long studied the "Hungarian models of socialism," several of whose characteristics, such as the system of responsibility in production, they have adopted. China and Hungary, which have just increased mutual trade by more than 86 per cent, recently signed a tourist agreement, China's first with an Eastern bloc country. Hungary, according to certain diplomatic circles here, might be the first Moscow-allied country with which Beijing might restore party-to-party relations.

East Germany is another industrial model for China, and since the end of the 1970's, and East European source noted, the two communist parties have maintained continuous unofficial relations.

China also seems interested in economic cooperation with Poland in natural resources. A Chinese Ministry of Coal mission is at present in Warsaw.

POLAND'S LECH WALESA GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

OW211317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Former leader of the outlawed Polish Solidarity union Lech Walesa yesterday urged the government to open negotiations with Solidarity leaders and said that the union only wanted to revive the August 1980 agreements which led to its creation, according to reports reaching here.

Walesa made the statement at his first press conference for five months at his home in Gdansk which was attended by about 50 Western reporters. He accused the authorities of arrogance and a lack of good will in not meeting him for talks as leader of Solidarity, which was formally dissolved a month before he was released from internment last November.

"I will still try the road of conciliation, but if that fails I will be forced to change tactics," he said without elaborating. A REUTER dispatch quoted an official at the government press office as saying there was no immediate response to Walesa's proposal for talks. But he reaffirmed the official view that the former Solidarity chief was now only a private citizen. Referring to the underground Solidarity's call on workers to boycott official May Day marches and stage independent rallies, Walesa said, "working people have the right to celebrate May Day the way they want." Asked about his personal plans, he said, "I am a worker and May Day I shall celebrate as a worker."

Walesa said the proposed rallies would lead to clashes only if the authorities intervened. He made the above remarks despite a government warning that a call for demonstrations jeopardizes Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland in next June.

A joint United Workers' Party and government statement, read over national television Tuesday night, urged all Poles to reject participation in the anti-government May 1 rallies, warning that police and security forces would oppose any disturbances "determinedly and effectively." It said that "extremists" backed by "foreign manipulators" were trying to cause violent clashes in Poland. "They are attempting to stop the process of normalization in the country, and thus the lifting of martial law," the joint statement said. "By this they attempt to cast a shadow over the preparations for, and put into question, the conditions necessary for a papal visit."

Police Question Walesa

OW201004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Former Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa was interrogated by police in Olsztyn (about 200 kms north of here) on his way from Gdansk to Warsaw, said government spokesman Jerzy Urban at a press conference held here for foreign newsmen today. The spokesman said that Walesa was questioned because first, he had meetings with Solidarity's underground organization and intended to continue such meetings. Walesa also declared his intent to organize disturbances early next May. The purpose of police questioning was to make sure that Walesa had no intention of carrying out unlawful acts, said the spokesman. Secondly, Walesa was questioned about the fund totalling tens of millions of zlotys belonging to the Wroclaw chapter of the former Solidarity union. The money account is not clear.

Jerzy Urban also said that there was no ban on Walesa's leaving Gdansk and so there would be no question of letting him go back there. Walesa was freed Monday night after being questioned for nine hours, but he was told to report again to police in Gdansk the next morning.

Urban also told the press conference that the security organ would take actions against Solidarity's former spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz because he "took an active part in activities that go against the law." Onyszkiewicz was arrested "temporarily" today by the security organ in accordance with a decision of the Warsaw Prosecutor's Office. Onyszkiewicz, a researcher of the Warsaw University, was detained by the authorities when the state of siege was imposed on December 13, 1981, and set free last December.

The Politburo of the United Workers' Party today issued a stern warning against demonstrations called by the underground for May Day, saying the security forces would act firmly and effectively to prevent such demonstrations.

ULANHU RECEIVES ROMANIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW181030 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Angelo Miculescu, new ambassador of Romania to China, presented his credentials here this morning to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen was present on the occasion. The Romanian ambassador arrived here April 15.

CPC GROUP LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE PARTY CONGRESS

OW210926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Wu Jinghua, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, left here to attend the Fourth National Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party at the invitation of its Central Committee.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department, and Xue Jianghua, vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

REPORTAGE ON GABONESE DELEGATION VISIT TO BEIJING

Arrival in Beijing

OW191407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1342 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Gabonese Democratic Party arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Government Party Central Committee. The delegation is led by Leon Auge, permanent general deputy to the general secretary of the Gabonese Democratic Party and member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee.

Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, greeted the guests at the guesthouse. Sources said the Gabonese guests will hold talks with leaders of the C.P.C. Central Committee and tour Shandong and Guangdong Provinces.

Welcoming the guests at the airport were Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department, and Aloise Mboumignanou-Mbouya, Gabonese ambassador to China.

Talks With Qiao Shi

OW200832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat, and head of the International Liaison Department, of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, held talks here this morning with Leon Auge, permanent general deputy to the general secretary of the Gabonese Democratic Party and member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee, at the Great Hall of the People.

Sources said the talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. The two sides discussed the political and economic situations and foreign policies in their respective countries. They agreed that this kind of exchange of information and mutual study are useful to helping increase mutual understanding and friendship. They expressed the hope that friendship and cooperation between the two parties would be furthered.

Taking part in the talks for the Gabonese were Zacharie Myboto and Nzamba Kassa, members of the Political Bureau of the Gabonese party's Central Committee, and other members from Gabon.

On the Chinese side were Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The Gabonese Democratic Party, founded March 12, 1968, is the ruling party in Gabon. Contacts between the party and the Chinese Communist Party were discussed during the China visit by El-Hadj Omar Bongo, the party's general secretary and president of Gabon. The visit was followed by the exchange of delegations from the two parties. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang paid an official visit to Gabon last January.

Ji Pengfei Hosts Banquet

OW201556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission and state councillor, hosted a banquet here this evening to welcome the Gabonese Democratic Party delegation.

The delegation is led by Leon Auge, permanent general deputy to the general secretary of the Gabonese Democratic Party and member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee.

Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, was present.

In his toast, Ji Pengfei said: "Great achievements have been made by the Gabonese people in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty, strengthening their national unity and unification of the country, developing their national economy and culture, and improving their livelihood under the leadership of El-Hadj Omar Bongo, general secretary of the Gabonese Democratic Party and president of the Republic of Gabon.

He said, "By maintaining a policy of good neighborliness, neutrality and non-alignment, opposing imperialism and hegemonism and supporting the national liberation movement, Gabon has made beneficial contributions in promoting the unity and cooperation of Africa and the Third World, protecting the rights and interests of the Third World, transforming the irrational international economic order and safeguarding world peace.

"We appreciate and admire such an effort," he said.

Ji said it is beneficial to the common cause of the two parties to strengthen their contacts and exchange experience on the basis of the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Ji Pengfei said that the visit by the delegation will "contribute to strengthening the friendly cooperation between the two parties and two countries as well as the friendship between the two peoples."

Responding, Leon Auge said since President Bongo's first visit to China in 1974, the cooperation between the two countries and relations between the two parties have undergone new developments.

He said that the delegation's visit marks an important stage in the development of the two parties' relations. "We hope such friendship and cooperation will be further strengthened."

Also present at the banquet were Zhang Zhixiang, adviser to the International Liaison Department; Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department; Jiang Youshu, secretary general of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies; and Aloise Mboumignanou-Mbouya, Gabonese ambassador to China. This afternoon, the delegation had a discussion with Jiang Youshu on world issues.

Meets With Hu Yaobang

OW211258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today told the visiting Gabonese Democratic Party delegation that the Chinese people are the reliable friends of the people of Gabon and other African countries.

Hu Yaobang added: "There are different kinds of friends in the world. Some are sham friends who in fact are national egoists. True friends are selfless, and they respect and help each other and cooperate sincerely." He said: "The Chinese people have always been and will remain faithful and reliable friends of the African people."

Delegation leader Leon Auge, permanent general deputy to the general secretary of the Gabonese Democratic Party and member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee, said that his delegation had fruitful talks with the Chinese side.

"We are glad to note that both parties maintain a stand of independence and follow the principle of non-interference in other's internal affairs," he said. The two sides also discussed how to strengthen economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Present were Zacharie Myboto and Nzamba Kassa, members of the Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party Central Committee, Aloise Mboumignanou-Mbouya, Gabonese ambassador to China, and Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

This evening, Leon Auge gave a return banquet, which was attended by Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission and state councillor, and Gao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The Gabonese delegation arrived here April 19 and will leave here for Shandong and Guangdong Provinces tonight.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT ANGOLA

OW190912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles and president of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, will visit China later this month.

This was announced by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the information department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at a press briefing here this afternoon.

He said that President Rene is scheduled to pay an official friendship visit to China April 27-30 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. It will be his second visit to China since he took office as president of Seychelles in 1977.

President Rene will meet Chinese leaders and exchange views with them on international issues of common interest and on the further development of bilateral relations. His visit is expected to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between China and Seychelles, Qi Huaiyuan said.

Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, will pay a friendly working visit to Ivory Coast and Angola in early May at the invitation of the Governments of the Republic of Ivory Coast and of the People's Republic of Angola respectively. The visit is aimed at increasing mutual understanding and enhancing friendly relations, Qi Huaiyuan said.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT SIGNED

NC182018 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, 18 Apr (MENA) -- The executive program for the cultural cooperation agreement for the period 1983-1985 between Egypt and the PRC was signed at the Cultural Ministry this evening.

Minister of State for Culture Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan signed for Egypt and PRC Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, who is currently visiting Egypt, signed for China.

The program stipulates an exchange in scholarships and visits between university professors and higher education officials between the two countries and the holding of courses for the teaching of the Arab language in China and the teaching of the Chinese language in Egypt. The program also provides for an exchange of archaeologists between the two countries, the staging of artistic exhibitions, the exchange of folk art groups, and the teaching of the art of acrobatics in Egypt as well as cooperation in the fields of health, youth, sports, radio and television. It also provides for bolstering cooperation between the news agencies of both countries.

PDRY OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC AMITY GROUP 14 APR

OW151355 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Aden, April 14 (XINHUA) -- 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and first deputy prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [title as received], received the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries at the Presidential House today.

The delegation, led by the association's vice chairman, Liu Gengyin, will leave for Ethiopia tomorrow upon concluding its ten-day visit to Democratic Yemen.

PRC MONTHLY CARRIES COMMENTARY ON MIDEAST

OW191447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- The Mideast situation will become more turbulent along with the new U.S.-Soviet rivalry despite the fact that the Mideast peace talks have gained momentum, says a commentary carried today in the No 4 issue of the monthly magazine OBSERVATION POST here.

The commentary, entitled "New Development in the Mideast" by Zhang Jinglei, says that through the war in Lebanon the Arab countries have come to realize that the United States is not to be trusted and the Soviet Union unreliable, and that a comprehensive solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine problem depends on the Arab peoples' unity and joint struggle; at the same time, there is a need to seek a peaceful settlement of the Mideast issue under the present strategic situation.

It says the "Fes declaration" on peacefully resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine problem, unanimously adopted at the Fes summit last September, has brought a change to the policy of non-recognition of, non-reconciliation and non-negotiation with Israel. "The Arab policy towards Israel has undergone an important change from war to peace talks," it says.

The commentary points out that it is difficult to reach an agreement acceptable to all the parties concerned because of the complexity born out of the 35-year-long Arab-Israeli conflict -- Israeli intransigence and the two superpowers' meddling in the Mideast problem. Taking advantage of declining Soviet prestige after Moscow went back on its promise of supporting Syria and Palestine in the war of Lebanon, the United States is trying to consolidate and expand its own position. It monopolizes the Arab-Israeli peace talks while strengthening military deployment.

To counter the U.S. strategic deployment, the commentary continues, the Soviet Union has also increased its military installations and personnel in Syria and exerted pressure on Lebanon and Jordan with a view to preventing the implementation of Reagan's proposal.

It says, "On the other hand, there are also differences within the Arab countries and within the Palestine Liberation Organization with regard to Reagan's proposal and the way to implement the 'Fes declaration'." Therefore, the commentary says in conclusion, the process of the Mideast peace talks will be difficult and tortuous.

ARGENTINE TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Meets Hu Qili

OW211350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this afternoon with a delegation from "62 Organizations" of Argentina led by General Secretary Lorenzo Miguel.

During the meeting, Hu Qili briefed the guests on China's domestic situation. He also expressed the hope that the Argentine friends would work to promote the friendship between the workers of the two countries.

Wang Chonglun, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was present.

Feted by Wang Chonglun

OW180232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Wang Chonglun, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and feted here this evening a trade union delegation from Argentina on behalf of President Ni Zhifu.

The delegation, led by Lorenzo Miguel, general secretary of "62 Organizations", arrived here this afternoon.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON COOPERATIVE ECONOMY

OW211211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Greater encouragement and more effective protection for urban collective economy is the keynote of a State Council decree published earlier this month. Entitled "Some Regulations Concerning Cooperative Enterprises of Urban Laborers," the decree calls for "coordinated efforts" of government departments to help boost the development of urban cooperative industrial and commercial enterprises.

"The legitimate rights and interests of collective enterprises shall be protected by the state according to law. No encroachment by government departments or work units is permitted," the document stresses.

The decree was available to XINHUA today, along with additional regulations for urban individual economy.

Cooperatives are being formed in cities and towns by self-employed laborers and youths on a voluntary basis. The urban individual economy, the document points out, has made life easier for the people and played a positive role in revitalizing the economy, increasing market supply and providing jobs.

Measures specified in the decree to encourage urban collective economy include:

-- Cooperative enterprises may, under the principle of equality and mutual benefit, merge into combines irrespective of the division of administrative areas or of trades. They may also start such combines with state-owned or individual enterprises.

-- Cooperative enterprises may, with government approval, engage in long-distance transportation and whole and retail sales of what is beyond the state purchase and delivery quotas for industrial and agricultural products.

-- Such enterprises may recruit scientific, technical and managerial personnel. Each enterprise may recruit no more than ten apprentices with the approval of local industry and commerce administration if its production requires special techniques or skills.

Cooperative enterprises are part of China's socialist economy, the State Council decree says. They must observe the law and accept the guidance of state planning and the supervision of the industry and commerce administration.

Such enterprises must be formed on a voluntary basis and practise democratic management, the decree says. As regards the distribution of their income, "to each according to his work" should be applied.

The annual after-tax income for each cooperative enterprise shall be divided into four parts: public accumulation fund for expanded reproduction, public welfare fund, wages and dividends. But the dividends should not exceed 15 percent of the income, the decree says.

STATE COUNCIL VIEWS ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION WORK

OW210625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 20 Apr 83

[By reporter Xu Yaozhong]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA) -- Steps must be taken to set high standards and do a conscientious job in checking before acceptance in consolidating enterprises. This demand was put forward at the enterprise consolidating work conference called by the State Council today.

Although the work of checking before accepting in enterprise consolidation is being carried out, it is progressing slowly in some areas and enterprises and the work quality is low. According to statistics compiled in 25 provinces, cities and autonomous regions for a period ending in mid-March, more than 1,800 consolidated enterprises were checked and accepted after meeting the required standards. But this figure only accounts for 17.3 percent of the first group of enterprises under the consolidation program, of which only 180, or 13.6 percent, were large and medium-size enterprises. Furthermore, a few areas and enterprises have failed to impose high standards and strict demands to ensure the quality of checking before acceptance.

Responsible persons of the Shandong Provincial Economic Committee, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Beijing No 3 radio supplies factory described their methods and experience at the conference.

In checking and accepting consolidated enterprises, Shandong Province has insisted on a set of unified standards which give no consideration to anyone's sensitivities, do not seek an equilibrium among areas, departments, trades and enterprises, make no allowance for areas, departments and trades and give no consideration to whether those enterprises were once advanced enterprises or whether some leading cadres are working there to help improve work and gain firsthand experience for guiding overall work.

In checking and accepting the consolidation work at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and Liaoning Province stressed in their evaluation the raising of economic results, consolidation of the leading bodies, implementation of the economic responsibility system and consolidation of labor organizations.

The Beijing No 3 radio supplies factory was the first enterprise of the Ministry of Electronics Industry checked and accepted after consolidation. Before it was checked for acceptance by a high-level unit, this factory conducted an inspection in five areas by comparing its own level with the highest level in the enterprises, by comparing its own level with that of similar trades and the advanced level in the country, by comparing its own level with the level of advanced collectives and individuals in the factory, by comparing its own experience in management with other advanced enterprises in the country and by comparing its own technical standards with the international technical standards in order to find out how far it was lagging behind in order to make the consolidation of enterprises a success.

A responsible person of the national enterprise consolidation leading group and the State Economic Commission spoke at the conference. He summed up the characteristics of the work of checking before acceptance done by the aforementioned units as follows:

- 1) It is guided by a clearcut principle, using checking before acceptance as an important means of inspecting an enterprise to see whether or not it truly meets the state demands and has achieved noticeable economic results.
- 2) It upholds high standards and imposes strict demands without formalism or perfunctory performance.
- 3) It has combined checking before acceptance with the building of "six good's" enterprises and developed the consolidation of enterprises through efficient checking before acceptance.

He said: The process of checking before acceptance in enterprises represents a systematic inspection of the overall consolidation of enterprises and overall summing up of experience. It provides an excellent opportunity for cadres of leading departments to go deep into the realities to conduct investigations and study. The work therefore should be carried out earnestly. He called on various areas, departments and enterprises to conscientiously study the aforementioned experience and, on the basis of improving the quality of consolidation, do a good job in checking consolidated enterprises before acceptance in a down-to-earth way.

RESPONSIBILITY, POWER, BENEFITS MUST BE UNIFIED

HK211010 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Ying Guang: "The Key Is To Unify Responsibility, Power and Benefits"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee miraculous changes have taken place in the economic situation in the rural areas due to the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output; and the carrying out of the economic responsibility system has enlivened industry and commerce. Why have we achieved such good results? The fundamental reason is that this management system has unified responsibility, power and benefits, and has given an impetus to the enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness of enterprises and laborers.

For a long time in the past, the fundamental shortcoming in our economic management system was the separation of responsibility, power and benefits. The power of enterprises was so small that it did not conform to the responsibility of enterprises; the material benefits of enterprises and staff and workers were not directly linked to the results in production and management of enterprises. It is necessary to cast away such shortcomings, enlarge the decisionmaking powers of enterprises and guarantee the material benefits of enterprises, staff and workers. But such a reform cannot boil down only to the question of power and benefits without laying stress on shouldering responsibility. In fact, in the relationship between responsibility, power and benefits, responsibility is the prerequisite. Only by carrying out one's responsibility can one have the necessary power, and only by fulfilling in an all-round way one's responsibility is one qualified for the relevant material benefits. The fundamental responsibility of enterprises and of staff and workers is to fulfill, in a manner of setting high requirements for themselves, the tasks entrusted by the state and their own work, to make contributions to the development of our country and to bringing wealth and happiness to the people and to guarantee the interests of the state and people. When responsibility, power and benefits are unified, enterprises will have an internal motive force and external pressure and will be full of vitality. A vigorous economic development will certainly result.

The essence of materialist dialectics is the concrete analysis of concrete problems and the correct handling of the relationship between generality and individuality and between the generality and particularity of contradictions. Unifying responsibility, power and benefits is a fundamental principle universally applicable to reform work. But different departments, different undertakings, different enterprises and different units should adopt different forms of unifying responsibility, power and benefits due to the difference in their internal situation and external conditions. "Contracting" is a form of unifying responsibility, power and benefits. It is not the only form. We cannot draw the conclusion that the unification of responsibility, power and benefits boils down to the word "contracting" because the contract system has carried forward agricultural production and enlivened small enterprises.

"Everything will go forward when the contract system is applied" is a truth within a certain sphere. It will be erroneous to apply the system beyond the given conditions.

Practice has proved to us that we must grasp the key in carrying out the economic responsibility system. The key is to unify responsibility, power and benefits. Therefore, we must first do a good job in correctly combining responsibility, power and benefits. In addition, we must study the form for realizing the unification of responsibility, power and benefits and the conditions for guaranteeing the unification of responsibility, power and benefits.

NATIONAL PARTY-BUILDING EDUCATION SYMPOSIUM ENDS

HK211057 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The 10-day third national symposium on party-building education in party schools successfully concluded in Zhengzhou this afternoon. The symposium defined the role and functions of the course in party building in party schools and studied and discussed the problems of the reform of party-building education. The symposium fixed the orientation of reform, heightened the spontaneity for study, publicizing and implementing the new party Constitution and made ideological and theoretical preparations for an all-round party rectification in the second half of this year.

The symposium held: At present, in the course of studying the new Constitution, there are three problems which should be solved.

1. It is held that the new party Constitution is used to educate the new party members, except leading cadres.
2. Stress is laid only on study and not on publicity, implementation and the defending of the new party Constitution in the course of practice.
3. The study of the party Constitution is separated from the study of the party-building theory.

The symposium pointed out: In the course of party building, it is necessary not only to conduct fundamental and theoretic education in Marxism and party theory but also to conduct political and ideological education with the new party Constitution, as the main content. Both must also be organically combined. In the course of conducting education on the new party Constitution, the key is to grasp well education for party members and leading cadres. This is a key link with decisive significance. In party-building education it is essential to implement this spirit. We must comply with the principle that educators must first be educated. Teachers of party-building must set strict demands on themselves with the criterion of the new Constitution and ensure that they are teachers on the platform and set an example off the platform. Second, we must lead students to serve as models in implementing the new party Constitution by linking theory with practice and ensure that the students are good students in school and are good leaders out of school.

The symposium also discussed the problems of implementing the party policies now in force and maintaining the purity of communism. It held that the implementation of the policies now in force is completely in line with the maintaining of the purity of communism. Communist Party members must implement to the letter the party's policies now in force. Communist Party members must have a great communist objective in mind, wholeheartedly serve the people and where necessary, sacrifice themselves. The symposium also held: It is completely possible to achieve the basic improvement of party work style.

At this afternoon's closing ceremony, (Zhou Yi), director of the party-building teachers' office of the central party high school, delivered a summing-up speech.

ECONOMIC CONSULTING SERVICES ACHIEVE SUCCESSES

OW211644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- A small hardware factory in south China which had been on the brink of bankruptcy was saved by six former industrialists and has developed into one which can turn out large numbers of sewing machine treadle frames for sale in Guangxi, Guangdong, Yunnan and Guizhou.

Previously the No 1 sewing machine treadle frame factory of Nanning, the capital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, mainly processed oil drums, wood-working chisels and bearing bases. Due to a lack of qualified management and technical personnel, its product quality came down every year till 1980, when it received no orders and had to borrow money to pay out wages. In March 1980, Li Yaoqiu, the former owner of a small workshop, and five others were invited to help the factory. The six technical advisors helped the factory to set up a responsibility system to improve its management and administration. As a result, the factory made up its deficits and began earning a profit within the same year. It realized a profit of 7 million yuan in 1982. The factory has now developed into an enterprise with about 500 workers, and can produce one hundred thousand sewing machine treadle frames a year, 10 times what it produced in 1980. It also produces brick-making machines to sell outside Guangxi.

All six advisors are members of the China Democratic National Constitution Association, a democratic party, and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce. Both organizations, composed of former industrialists and businessmen, have been organizing economic consulting services since 1980.

China now has about ten thousand former industrialists and businessmen. About 80 percent of them have retired from active work because of old age. The economic consulting services provide them with opportunities to continue using their management experience and professional knowledge.

In the past three years, the consulting services have achieved great success in helping enterprises to conduct technical reforms and improve their management, while tackling scientific and technological problems and supporting economic and cultural development of the minority areas.

At the same time, the association and the federation have run 2,523 collective enterprises providing jobs for 95,558 young people. More than 5,000 members took part in this work.

The two organizations have also conducted training courses for industry and commerce. They have set up 53 sparetime schools, one full-time school and 627 training classes. The students and trainees total about one hundred thousand. Members of the organizations have compiled 399 kinds of teaching materials dealing with accounting, management and administration and commodities.

READJUSTMENT OF STEEL ENTERPRISES SHOWS RESULTS

HK220130 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Apr 83 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] All-round readjustment in China's steel enterprises has enjoyed early fruits in economic results, according to the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

On the nation's 61 major steel enterprises that began readjustment last year, 15 have completed readjustment and have been approved by joint work teams from the ministry and local high-level department.

The ministry told CHINA DAILY that another 20 major steel enterprises will be inspected one by one and approved in the second and third quarters of this year.

Economic results have obviously increased in the readjusted enterprises, the ministry said. For instance, Anshan Iron and Steel Company in Liaoning Province of northeast China, China's biggest steel enterprise, produced profits of 1.266 billion yuan last year, an increase of 8.32 percent over 1981.

Another example is Benxi Iron and Steel Company of the same province, which, despite a shortage of energy, made profits of 186 million yuan in 1982, an increase of 11.9 percent from the previous year, the ministry said.

Readjustment also brought progress in operation and management of enterprises. The Anshan Iron and Steel Company last year fulfilled all of its 126,000 contracts and produced 22 new types of high quality products. In addition, production of supreme-quality steel was double that of 1981 while more than 27,000 tons of coal, 7,000 tons of oil, 53.42 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity and 5.88 million tons of water were saved.

Labour utilization became more reasonable and effective in the readjusted enterprises. In Anshan Iron and Steel Company which has an army of 150,000 staff and workers, more than 15,000 were moved from non-production departments and reassigned to strengthen "front line" production. At the same time, more than 16,900 temporary workers were taken off the company payroll and given jobs in collective units attached to the company that provides services of various kinds for company employees.

The ministry said readjustment had resulted in leading bodies being more competent. The number of leading members in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company was reduced from 25 to 12 with a drop of four years in average age. Those with educations of high school level or above now make up 83.3 percent.

Readjustment is underway in 10,833 State-owned industrial enterprises, of which 1,878 or 17.3 percent have been approved by work teams from higher-level departments, according to Yuan Baohua, director of the State Economic Commission, who is in charge of the group leading readjustment.

Speaking yesterday at a meeting sponsored by the leading group, Yuan said approval of the readjusted enterprises should be speeded while adhering to stipulated standards.

He said that by now more than 70 percent of the 1,320 largest industrial enterprises should have been approved according to plan, but only 180 or 13.6 percent, have been. "This confronts us with a hard task," he said.

Within three years from now, all of China's 42,000 industrial enterprises should have completed readjustment while the 2,363 major ones must be quicker and finish in two years so they may point the way for the others, Yuan stressed.

NANJING SATELLITE TRACKING STATION COMPLETED

OW220450 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] A satellite ground tracking station has been completed in a Nanjing suburb. The ground station has a total floor space of 1,374 square meters. The building has sound proof, moisture-proof thermal insulation, air-conditioning and purification equipment.

MAGAZINE ON WORKERS' IDEOLOGICAL WORK PLANNED

HK'10542 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "STUDY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK, the Country's First Magazine Devoted to the Study of Ideological and Political Work of Staff and Workers, Will be Published"]

[Text] Approved by the Propaganda and Culture Departments of the party Central Committee, the publication of STUDY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK, the country's first magazine (bimonthly) devoted to the study of ideological and political work of staff and workers, which is to be published in August, is now being prepared.

Initiated by the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee, the Research Office of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, the State Economic Commission and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the China Study Federation of Ideological and Political Work of Staff and Workers was founded in Beijing on 18 January this year. The STUDY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK is the magazine issued by this study federation. This magazine takes as its main task the work of organizing ideological and political workers and theoretical workers to systematically sum up, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the traditional experience in our party's ideological and political work and to study the characteristics and laws of enterprises' ideological and political work in the new era. The magazine STUDY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK is a medium through which ideological and political workers and theoretical workers exchange information, sum up experience and study problems. The magazine will be published mainly for the leading organs and their subordinate enterprises' political work departments of the fronts of industry and communications, finance and trade, capital construction, agricultural cultivation and war industry and for party cadres, administrative cadres, worker cadres and Communist Youth League cadres, for ideological and political work study groups in various provinces, cities and autonomous regions and in enterprises in various cities, and for social sciences study units, institutes of higher learning and individuals who undertake study work. Subscriptions and contributions are welcome.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES PUBLIC SECURITY MEN

HK220305 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Their Mistake Was in Knowingly Violating the Law"]

[Text] Upon receiving a case reported to him from Yang Changxin, a fisherman, the Public Security Bureau of Tianchang County, Anhui Province, immediately sent their men to make on-the-spot investigations; they were prompt in their work and their attitude was positive. But why did they cause dissatisfaction among the masses? The problem lies in the fact that in handling the case, the officers concerned violated the personal freedom and democratic rights of the citizen and this infringed upon the Constitution and the law.

Paying no attention to evidence, and too easily determining the suspect to be guilty; this is the first mistake. The evidence for an accusation is the foundation of exposing the crime, correctly determining the nature of the case and being in accord with the law. The key to solving the case is to collect evidence. This requires the security men involved in detective work to adopt a practical and scientific attitude; they are not allowed to take unproven clues as testimony. Without sufficiently sound evidence, and relying on the accusation of an 8-year-old child, the officers involved in the detective work firmly held that Wei Chidong had committed theft and held him in custody for further examination. When they failed to draw a conclusion in the case, they even wanted to take Wei's mother into custody. This kind of action is against the law.

Violating the legal provisions of the age of responsibility; this is the second mistake. According to the provisions of the criminal law of our country, children under the age of 14 will not bear responsibility for criminal acts. The "Regulations Regarding Administration and Penalty in Public Order of the People's Republic of China" also stipulate that acts of violating public order committed by persons under the age of 13 are exempt from penalty. That is to say, people under the responsibility age will not be investigated or held legally accountable. This is because they lack the ability to tell right from wrong and control their own conduct. Of course, the exemption from penalty does not mean that we can let things drift. If their conduct really causes harm to society, we should instruct their parents or guardians to subject them to discipline. Men concerned in the Public Security Bureau of Tienchang County treated Wei Chidong, who is below the responsibility age, as a criminal who had violated the law. This is wrong.

Violating the legal provisions concerning administrative custody; this is the third mistake. Administrative custody is a penalty dealt out to those who have violated public security. Such a penalty is only applicable and awarded according to law to a person who has actually taken undesirable action against public security. We should by no means use administrative custody as a forcible measure in the investigation and detection of a criminal case. It was obvious that administrative custody had taken the place of criminal custody, and had taken the place of investigation and detection when the Public Security Bureau of Tianchang County decided to exercise administrative custody on Wei Chidong and his mother. The limit of custody has been clearly defined in the "Regulations Regarding Administration and Penalty in Public Order" that the length of administrative custody ranges from 1/2 a day to 10 days, and reinforced penalty should not exceed 15 days. However, the Public Security Bureau of Tianchang County gave their approval for a 7-day administrative custody to Wei Chidong, but he was actually held in custody for 30 days, and later he was transferred and continued to be held in a reception post for further examination. This is a serious violation of the personal freedom of the citizen. The Public Security Bureau of Tianchang County was also wrong in the procedure of exercising administrative custody. As defined in the "Regulations Concerning Administration and Penalty for Public Order," for those who should be penalized for violating public administration and order, a ruling should be made by the public security organs and given to the person concerned; the person receiving the penalty is allowed the right to appeal, and during the period of the appeal the exercise of the ruling is delayed. When the person concerned of the Public Security Bureau of Tianchang County wanted to hold Zhang Cuiying in custody, he did not show her the legal document carrying the ruling on administrative custody, and she had every reason to refuse the custody and lodge an appeal. But the public security person concerned did not see Zhang Cuiying's lawful action of safeguarding her personal rights as the supervision of the broad masses of people over the exercise of law by the public security organs, but said: "I am the credentials!" What a peremptory attitude! Later, he threw Zhang Cuiying on the floor, causing her physical harm. But the man concerned looked on with folded arms and later swaggered off. How could all this not arouse the indignation of the masses?

Violating the provisions concerning holding a person in a reception post for examination; this is the fourth mistake. The State Council has, in an issued document, clearly defined that those to be collected for examination are limited to "those who have committed minor offences and refuse to give their true names, addresses and origins, or those who are suspected to have committed minor offences but flee hither and thither to continue their criminal offences, who have committed many offenses, or have committed an offense in a gang so that a thorough investigation of the crime done is needed." Wei Chidong was by no means such a person, and it was wrong to hold him in a reception post for examination.

These four mistakes when put together mean failure to abide by the law when the law exists, and failure in the strict exercise of the law. The Constitution and the law of our country constitute the embodiment of the will and interests of our people. Acting as representatives of the state and carrying out their tasks, the public security organs and public security officers must act within the framework of the Constitution and the law. Only when we handle affairs in strict accordance with the law will we be able to protect the personal rights, the democratic rights and other legal rights of the citizen, will we be able to unite and rely on the broadest masses of people to deal forceful blows at criminal elements and to exercise effective dictatorship over a handful of antagonistic elements. As a result of the influence of "leftism" and the "special privilege" mentality, which have yet to be eliminated, some public security officers have for a long time failed to recognize the importance of establishing the legal system; the sense of democracy, legality, and the masses are rather weak among them, the phenomena of failure to abide by the law, and failure in the strict exercise of the law still exist in some respects, and incidents of violating personal freedom and democratic rights of the citizen continue to occur. If we do not pay enough attention to this, if we do not check and correct this erroneous trend, we will be separated from the masses and the creation of a new situation in political and legal work will be seriously affected.

Leading cadres in particular should seriously study and have a good grasp of the Constitution and law. If you are in the dark but want to enlighten the people around you, you are bound to make a mess of everything. Why is it that the wrongdoings of the officers concerned in the Public Security Bureau of Tianchang County were not stopped and corrected in time? An important reason is that some of their violations of law were supported and connived at by the leading cadres concerned. For instance, the administrative custody was approved by the county public security bureau, and the examination in a reception post was approved by the public security section of the administration office, and this enabled the law-violating actions to put on "legal" clothing. In order to safeguard the gravity of law, and to ensure the execution of law, the training of public security officers, and officers of judicial organs in their specific fields should be strengthened, and education in observing the law and discipline should be constantly given so as to improve their political and professional quality. On the other hand, incidents involving violating the Constitution, the law and discipline should be seriously dealt with, and should not be indulged or allowed. Only when officers exercising the law have a strong sense of legality, and deal with everything in accordance with the law, we will meet the need of ruling the country by law in the new era.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENDS OVERSEAS CHINESE LEADER

HK210915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Zhang Yongping: "Loyally Loving the Country and the Party -- a Visit to Zhuang Xiquan, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC and Chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese"]

[Text] Zhuang Xiquan, vice chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC and chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, was admitted into the CPC on 30 December 1982. Not long ago we went to extend congratulations to him. He warmly received us in his spacious, unadorned reception room. From his sprightly look and his clear tone of speech, we could hardly believe that he was already 95.

The moment we asked him to talk about his feelings on entering the party, he was rather excited. "It is a long story to tell. Entering the party has been my long-cherished wish which is closely linked with my lifelong struggle." He was deep in thought when he said this.

He was born in 1888, a time when the Chinese nation was subject to humiliation. The Sino-French war had just ended. The corrupt Qing government had signed a number of treaties of national betrayal and humiliation, including the "Sino-French Treaty," the "Treaty of Shimonoseki" and the "Treaty of 1901." The motherland was in dire peril. Zhuang Xiquan, who drew up in a period of national humiliation, was determined to save the nation and people from untold miseries and to seek a road to national salvation. Before the outbreak of the revolution of 1911, he accompanied his father on business tours to Shanghai, where he got to know a group of revolutionaries, read a lot of progressive publications, was inculcated with revolutionary ideas and thus caught a glimpse of hope for national salvation.

When the revolution of 1911 broke out in Wuchang, Zhuang Xiquan plunged himself into the torrent of the revolution. He hurried to places in Southeast Asia to raise revolutionary funds from Overseas Chinese. With the support and under the influence of Mr Tan Kah-kee, he very quickly raised a huge sum amounting to a few hundred thousand yuan and remitted it to the revolutionary organizations in Shanghai and Jujian. In the course of raising the funds, he, recommended by a bosom friend, was admitted into the Pinang branch of the China Revolutionary League. This bourgeois national democratic revolution very soon suffered defeat and he was forced to leave his native place and go abroad. However, instead of being disheartened, he worked continuously and diligently to find the road to national salvation.

Dr Sun Yat-sen resigned his position as provisional president of the republic and concentrated on studying the road to national salvation through industrialization. He prepared to establish the China Industrial Bank in Shanghai. At his request, Zhuang Xiquan again went enthusiastically to Southeast Asia to raise funds. The necessary funds were raised very quickly and the bank opened officially. Dr Sun honorary chairman of the board of directors of the bank and Zhuang Xiquan was deputy manager of its branch in Singapore. After the second revolution launched by Dr. Sun to "punish Yuan Shikai" ended in failure, the China Industrial Bank was forced to dissolve, and Zhuang Xiquan again found that the road to national salvation through industrialization was impassable.

While in Singapore, Zhuang Xiquan established the "Nanyang Girls' School" in the hope of saving the country through education. He was later sentenced to imprisonment for five months by the British authorities for opposing the British colonial authorities' regulations aimed at strangling education for Overseas Chinese.

To strive for better status for Overseas Chinese, defend national interests and seek a road to national salvation, he struggled against the British colonial authorities even at the expense of his family property and his career in commercial circles. Eventually, the British colonial authorities sentenced him to "deportation for life." Thus, his eager hope for saving the country through education also came to nothing.

Returning to China after his deportation, he saw the favorable situation brought about by the first KMT-CPC coalition and the shameless betrayal of the coalition by the KMT reactionaries. From this struggle between light and darkness, he also saw the CPC members' spirit of attaching utmost importance to the future of the nation and the country and fearlessly sacrificing themselves to carry the revolution through to the end. At that time, Comrades Zhou Enlai and Deng Yingchao wrote to him, encouraging him to join the great revolution led by the CPC. It was at that moment that he saw in the darkness of night the light of dawn and resolved to fight the rest of his life for the revitalization of the Chinese nation under the leadership of the CPC.

During his struggle for more than half a century since then, Zhuang Xiquan has always regarded his love for the country and for the party as a single entity and has been unswerving in his loyalty to the country and the party. He kept close to the party and actively devoted himself to the patriotic progressive cause. He was arrested twice by the Japanese reactionaries and the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary government for his opposition to Japan and Chiang Kai-shek and imprisoned for several years and came within an ace of death. When he was arrested in 1925, the Japanese forced him to abandon his Chinese nationality. He would rather have died than submit. Later, he fled to Shanghai and made an announcement in XINWEN BAO: "I am Chinese." He also gave himself a name, "Zhuang Yizhong," meaning "Zhuang, a Chinese." He made a seal engraved with this name. He keeps it even now.

At that time, he actively worked for the party whenever he got a chance. In 1942, because a renegade informed against it, the Guangxi underground organization was sabotaged and was short of funds. The underground provincial party committee instructed its underground messenger Comrade Zhuang Yanlin [5445 3508 2651] (Zhuang Xiquan's son) to discuss the matter with Zhuang Xiquan and ask him to do what he could to give financial assistance to the party. Although he had previously been arrested three times and had sold his family property several times for the revolution, Zhuang Xiquan unhesitatingly sold all his family property in Hong Kong and gave the party organization a considerable sum of money while he himself lived a very frugal life. He also protected other comrades of the party and provided them with places to carry on their activities. He did what he could to introduce Overseas Chinese to the liberated areas, to rescue arrested comrades and to give material and financial assistance to the needy dependents of the comrades and help them find jobs.

"We heard that you had applied for party membership many times around the time of liberation. Was that true?" we asked in earnest.

"Yes. Over the past decades, I have regarded joining the CPC as my utmost wish. Before the liberation, I had applied many times for party membership. My application was not approved due to changes in the environments of struggle and for other reasons." In 1946 when Chiang Kai-shek frenziedly launched an all-out civil war to wipe out the CPC, Zhuang Xiquan solemnly asked to join the party. Preparations were made for admitting him to the party, but at the outbreak of the all-out civil war the comrade who was responsible for contacting him was recalled to Yanan at short notice, so that his wish to enter the party did not come true. After the liberation, he again applied for party membership.

Being a leading member of the former Central Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee and of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, he has done a great deal of work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs and has made valuable contributions toward socialist revolution and construction. Last year he was invited to attend the 12th National CPC Congress as an observer and heard the promulgation of the program and policy formulated by the party for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. He was greatly inspired. He was so excited that he could not sleep. He again solemnly submitted his application for party membership to the CPC Central Committee. He wrote in his application: "I am 94 years old. It is my wish that during my old age I can continue to do well all tasks which the party has assigned to me."

He was greatly excited when he came to this part of his story. He continued: "At last, my wish to join the party has come true. I have found a home. My experience of almost a hundred years tells me that only the CPC can save China. I am determined to follow the party to fight through to the end for the revitalization of China."

GONGREN RIBAO CONTINUES ON TRADE UNIONS' ROLE

HK220223 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Firmly Grasp Our Own Characteristics -- Second Comment on Turning Trade Unions Into 'Workers' Homes'"]

[Text] At the conclusion of the eighth enlarged meeting of the Ninth Standing Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, this newspaper published an editorial which put forward some preliminary views on the problem of how to turn the trade unions into "workers' homes." The trade union must, under the guidance of the party, represent the interests of the working class, serve the working class and turn themselves into organizations supported and trusted by the masses of workers. This is the principle which the CPC Central Committee has set for the trade unions. It is not a temporary and partial principle but the overall, fundamental guiding principle for the work of the trade unions. It is necessary to adhere to this principle for a long time to come. In order to comprehensively deepen the understanding of the directives of the Central Committee, this newspaper plans to publish a series of views on it and strive together with the masses of trade union workers to make a success of the study and implementation of the principle of the CPC Central Committee.

If the trade unions really want to turn themselves into "workers' homes," the most important thing is to firmly grasp the characteristic that they are mass organizations of the working class. Everything must begin with this characteristic.

The trade unions should develop their work on the basis of the desires of the masses. A trade union is different from an administrative organization in that it is established by the masses of workers on a voluntary basis. It is an organization which belongs to the masses of the workers. Trade union cadres should have a clear understanding of the nature of trade unions and a profound understanding of what the masses desire and expect of the trade unions. They should also sum up their understanding and make it the basis for deciding on work plans and activities for the trade unions. The trade unions must earnestly implement the policies and directives of the party and government and accomplish the tasks assigned by them. In implementing these directives and policies and accomplishing the tasks, they should not merely do the job mechanically or shift responsibilities on to others. They should combine the implementation of the policies and directives with the actual circumstances of different areas and units and proceed from the nature of the trade unions and the requirements of mass work and eventually turn the implementation of the directives and policies into the conscious actions of the masses after doing painstaking work.

The trade unions can win the trust and support of the masses only by maintaining the clear image and characteristics of mass organizations and by fully embodying and representing the wishes of the masses. In the past, trade union work was disturbed by "leftist" ideas. This was principally caused by the fact that we paid little attention to the trade unions' being mass organizations of the working class. Consequently, there was no difference between the trade unions and administrative organs; the trade unions failed to represent the masses and to a certain extent cut themselves off from them. At present, it is necessary to make a great effort to solve this problem in trade union work.

Being mass organizations, the trade unions must consider the demands of the majority of the masses and their level of political consciousness in their work. The trade unions are different from the Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class. The trade unions have an extremely large number of members, including almost all the members -- the advanced, the mediocre and the backward -- of the working class. Within any given period of time, comparatively speaking, among the masses there are always much fewer advanced people than the mediocre and backward people. This absolute majority is what the trade unions should pay close attention to. In a certain sense, the principle task of trade unions is to do the work concerning the mediocre and backward people. Through decades of mass work, our party has gained this important experience: There can be mass movements only if the enthusiasm and political consciousness of the backward and mediocre people have been aroused and if such people rise and take actions. Otherwise, nothing can be accomplished. In trade union work, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of paying attention to the majority. We must rely on the advanced people. Our purpose is to make use of advanced people to help and bring along mediocre and backward people. We do not mean to solely pay attention to the advanced and to abandon the backward and mediocre people. The trade unions should as comprehensively as possible establish ties with the masses and influence, convince and unite with as many people as possible. In this way, the trade unions better play their fraternal, supportive and educative role.

At present, the important task confronting trade unions at all levels is to master and understand as soon as possible the new conditions and new characteristics of the masses whom they represent.

In recent years, there have been great changes in the structure of the working class. The targets of trade union work include a large number of young and middle-aged workers who had a traumatic experience in varying degrees during the 10 years of turmoil, who bear heavy burdens and who have many difficulties. Many trade union cadres know the veteran workers of the 1950's and 1960's well but they have little understanding of the new objects of their work. Circumstances make it necessary for the cadres of the trade unions to know them well as soon as possible, maintain close ties with them and become their intimate friends.

In order to suit themselves to the characteristics of mass organizations, the work style and method of work of the trade unions must be reformed and improved. In trade union work, we should abandon the work method of issuing administrative decrees, empty talk which is not in keeping with the ideological reality of the masses, the practice of raising a general hue and cry and the fussy formalist work style.

Cadres of the trade unions should frequently go deep into reality, immerse themselves in the masses, familiarize themselves with the living conditions and production conditions of the masses, know their demands and feelings, pay close attention to their lives and difficulties, wholeheartedly serve them and win people's trust with their own deeds. The principal work method of the trade unions should be to attract and guide people. They should be good at making use of living and typical examples to arouse the political consciousness and enthusiasm of the masses and help them raise questions, solve their own problems and educate themselves. In these aspects, there is an excellent tradition in our party. In addition, we have accumulated much useful experience in trade union work. Under the new circumstances we should enrich and develop the tradition and experience in order to create a new situation in trade union work.

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